

1998 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR RE-
COVERY FROM NATURAL DISAS-
TERS AND FOR OVERSEAS
PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS

HUTCHISON AMENDMENT NO. 2083

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill, S. 1768, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following title:

TITLE —UNITED STATES ARMED
FORCES IN BOSNIA WITHDRAWAL

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the 'United States Armed Forces in Bosnia Withdrawal Act of 1998'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1)(A) On November 27, 1995, the President affirmed that United States participation in the multinational military Implementation Force in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would terminate in one year.

(B) The President declared the expiration date of the mandate for the Implementation Force to be December 20, 1996.

(2) The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff likewise expressed their confidence that the Implementation Force would complete its mission in one year.

(3) The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff further expressed the critical importance of establishing a firm deadline, in the absence of which there is a potential for expansion of the mission of U.S. forces;

(3) The exemplary performance of United States Armed Forces personnel has significantly contributed to the accomplishment of the military mission of the Implementation Force. The courage, dedication, and professionalism of such personnel have permitted a separation of the belligerent parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and have resulted in a significant mitigation of the violence and suffering in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(4) On October 3, 1996, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff announced the intention of the United States Administration to delay the removal of United States Armed Forces personnel from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina until March 1997.

(5) Notwithstanding the fact that the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff assured the Congress of their resolve to end the mission of United States Armed Forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by December 20, 1996, in November 1996 the President announced his intention to further extend the deployment of United States Armed Forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina until June 1998.

(6) Before the announcement of the new policy referred to in paragraph (5), the President did not request authorization by the Congress of a policy that would result in the further deployment of United States Armed Forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina until June 1998.

(7) Notwithstanding the passage of two previously established deadlines, the reaffirmation of those deadlines by senior national security officials, and the endorsement by those same national security officials of the importance of having a deadline as a hedge

against an expanded mission, the President announced on December 19, 1997 that establishing a deadline had been a mistake and that U.S. ground combat forces were committed to the NATO-led mission in Bosnia for the indefinite future;

(8) NATO military forces have increased their participation in law enforcement activities in Bosnia aimed at capturing alleged war criminals.

(9) U.S. Commanders of NATO have stated on several occasions that, in accordance with the Dayton Peace Accords, the principal responsibility for apprehending war criminals lies with the Bosnian parties themselves.

(10) The Secretary of Defense has affirmed this understanding on several occasions, including on March 3, 1997, when he stated that "[t]he apprehension of war criminals is not a part of the mission . . . It is a police function . . . it is not a military-type mission.

(b) DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—The Congress—

(1) expresses its serious concerns and opposition to the policy of the President that has resulted in the open-ended deployment of United States Armed Forces on the ground in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina without prior authorization by the Congress; and

(2) urges the President to work with our European allies to begin an orderly transition of all peacekeeping functions in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the United States to appropriate European countries in preparation for a withdrawal of United States Armed Forces ground combat troops by January 1, 1999.

(3) identifies the following conditions that should be satisfied as a minimum to create the environment in which such an orderly transition can take place:

(i) The original parties to the Dayton Accords should be reconvened so that progress towards full implementation can be ascertained and modifications as necessary be made;

(ii) The process of establishing defensible sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was started in the Dayton Peace Accords should be accelerated;

(iii) Establishment of a Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) in accordance with the President's Partnership for Peace initiative. The CJTF should be under American command but to be turned over to allied command within 90 days;

(iv) Establishment of a civilian led/operated police training task force, including the establishment of a police training academy capable of graduating 500 police every quarter. This force will have ultimate responsibility for maintaining peace and order, as envisioned by the Dayton Accords;

(v) The United States should advise its allies in the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia that no U.S. ground forces shall be deployed to the province of Kosovo should the conflict there escalate;

(vi) Cessation of U.S. military involvement in local broadcast and print media operations.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDS OR OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY FUNDS FOR CONTINUED DEPLOYMENT ON THE GROUND OF ARMED FORCES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

(a) PROHIBITION.—It is the Sense of the Congress that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense or to any other Federal department or agency may be obligated or expended for the deployment on the ground of United States Armed Forces in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina after January 1, 1999.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply—

(1) with respect to the deployment of United States Armed Forces after January 1, 1999, but not later than May 1, 1999, for the express purpose of ensuring the safe and timely withdrawal of such Armed Forces from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; or

(2)(A) if the President transmits to the Congress a report containing a request for an extension of deployment of United States Armed Forces for an additional 180 days after the date otherwise applicable under subsection (a); and

(B) if a joint resolution is enacted, in accordance with section 4, specifically approving such request.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDS OR OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY FUNDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OR RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

It is the sense of Congress that U.S. policy in Bosnia, as that relates to the use of our forces as a part of the NATO force, should not be changed to include a NATO military mission to hunt down and arrest alleged war criminals and that there should be no change to U.S. or NATO policy regarding alleged war criminals until the Congress has had the opportunity to review any proposed change in policy and authorize the expenditure of funds for this mission.

It is the Sense of the Congress that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense or to any other Federal department or agency may be obligated or expended after the date of the enactment of this Act for the following:

(1) Conduct of, or direct support for, law enforcement activities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, except for the training of law enforcement personnel or to prevent imminent loss of life.

(2) Conduct of, or support for, any activity in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that may have the effect of jeopardizing the primary mission of the NATO-led force in preventing armed conflict between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska ('Bosnian Entities').

(3) Transfer of refugees within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that, in the opinion of the commander of NATO Forces involved in such transfer—

(A) has as one of its purposes the acquisition of control by a Bosnian Entity of territory allocated to the other Bosnian Entity under the Dayton Peace Agreement; or

(B) may expose United States Armed Forces to substantial risk to their personal safety.

(4) Implementation of any decision to change the legal status of any territory within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina unless expressly agreed to by all signatories to the Dayton Peace Agreement.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Tuesday, March 24, 1998, 10:00 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Health Care Quality.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. president, I would like to announce for the information of

the Senate that the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management will also include S. 1807, a bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of public domain land in Lake County, OR, to facilitate management of the land, and for other purposes.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, March 25, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR PROGRAMS IN RURAL MEDICINE AT EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, both East Tennessee State University's (ETSU) College of Nursing and the James Quillen College of Medicine are featured in the "1998 Best Graduate Schools," published by U.S. News and World Report. This national recognition was given because of their excellent reputation for providing a variety of programs and specialty offerings.

According to the guide, the Quillen College of Medicine is ranked sixth in the nation for its programs in rural medicine. The ETSU College of Nursing is ranked 26th among the nation's more than 300 graduate schools offering the family nurse practitioner program, which is part of the university's master of science in nursing curriculum. The rankings were determined based on a reputation survey that was sent to academic deans and senior faculty members at medical and nursing schools across the country. These programs are to be commended for providing high quality education and for their efforts to meet the health care needs in rural areas.

As a physician, I know that programs in rural medicine are necessary and vital in meeting the health care needs of those who otherwise would not have access to care. Mr. President, it is programs like these that promote and encourage an interest in rural medicine for young people entering the medical profession today.●

U.N. CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to urge the Senate to exercise its role to advise and consent on international treaties and take up consideration of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which the President submitted to this body in 1996.

The purpose of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought on arid, semi-

arid, and dry sub-humid land. The Convention addresses the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity in Africa by encouraging partnerships between governments, local communities, nongovernmental organizations and aid donors.

As Ranking Member on the Subcommittee on African Affairs, I feel it is especially important that the Senate exercise its advice and consent on this Convention. It is a mechanism by which the people of Africa will be assisted in preserving and protecting their land, which is a vital link in Africa's fight to become self-sufficient. As Americans, we understand the importance of land and what land can bring us: food, a place to live, and, perhaps most importantly, a place to call home. Whatever their political differences, the people of Africa can agree that protecting the land from drought and erosion is a priority.

The consideration of this Convention will also refocus the Senate's attention on the plight of the African people. Unlike the other environmental conventions on which the Senate has focused attention in recent years, the Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity, the Convention on Desertification does not establish a new financial "mechanism" to administer funds for convention-related projects and activities. Instead, it emphasizes the need to mobilize substantial funding from existing sources and to rationalize and strengthen their management.

In light of the President's visit to Africa, which began today, it is especially important that the Senate be actively engaged regarding Africa. This Convention is a perfect opportunity for the Senate to go on record in support of programs that are both vital to the African continent and consistent with United States foreign, economic, and environmental policy.

I hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the full Senate, will consider this Convention in the near future.●

DAVID DOMENICI AND JAMES FORMAN, JR.: LIGHTING CANDLES

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, there is an article in the Metro section of today's Washington Post, "A New Way to See the Future," about a small school which is going about the difficult business of reclaiming young people here in the District of Columbia. The school, which is called See Forever, was started by two lawyers, David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. See Forever—on its way to becoming a charter school—only enrolls those students who have become "entangled" in the D.C. court system. The regime consists of a regimented schedule, strict discipline, core classes and electives, participation in a school-run catering service, and paid internships (the money from which is put into Merrill Lynch investment funds, which the

students learn to manage). The school runs 12 months a year, and 10 and one-half hours a day. The youngsters enrolled are turning their lives around; they are beating the odds.

Adlai E. Stevenson once remarked of Eleanor Roosevelt that she "would rather light candles than curse the darkness." So it seems with David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. (whose father was active in the civil rights movement a generation ago). Of course, knowing David's father—the senior Senator from New Mexico—it is not surprising at all that David should dedicate his life to helping those less fortunate.

Mr. President, throughout the course of our nation's history, we have seen the shift from labor to capital—in agriculture, in manufacturing, etc. But there is one enterprise that remains stubbornly labor-intensive, if we are to do it properly. And that enterprise is raising our children, especially those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. understand. The student-teacher ratio at See Forever is 5-1, and more than sixty volunteers help tutor the twenty or so students.

Two years ago, I published a book on social policy, "Miles to Go." I ended that book by saying,

Even were governments specifically qualified for such work, which is to say the restoration of individual character and moral instruction in everyday life, the national government has entered a time of chronic, even disabling fiscal stricture. . . . It is a time for small platoons; a time possibly to be welcomed for such can move quickly, and there are miles to go.

David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. have formed one such "small platoon" and we—and the lives of those whom they touch—are lucky for it.

I ask that the article, "A New Way to See the Future," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 23, 1998]

A NEW WAY TO SEE THE FUTURE—SCHOOL WITH HIGH-POWERED BACKERS AIMS TO HELP TROUBLED D.C. TEENS

(By Peter Slevin)

Sherti Hendrix was 15 years old and headed nowhere but down. School was lousy and the rest of the day seemed worse. After she was jailed overnight in the District for fighting with a teacher, nothing ahead or behind her looked good.

The same was true for Jerome Green. Kicked out of one New York school at age 14 for what he called "cussing teachers . . . and fighting," he blew another opportunity by getting arrested in Washington, accused of street fighting.

Both teenagers are now on a different track. Both got another chance to do things right. Both say an innovative school program run by a pair of fired-up young District lawyers is helping them believe in themselves and in a future no longer entirely bleak.

The school is called See Forever. Not yet one year old, it serves about 20 students in a row house on a tattered block of Sixth Street NW. Amid modest beginnings, See Forever's dreams are big and its backers include some of the best-known faces in Washington.